# The Pyongyang Times

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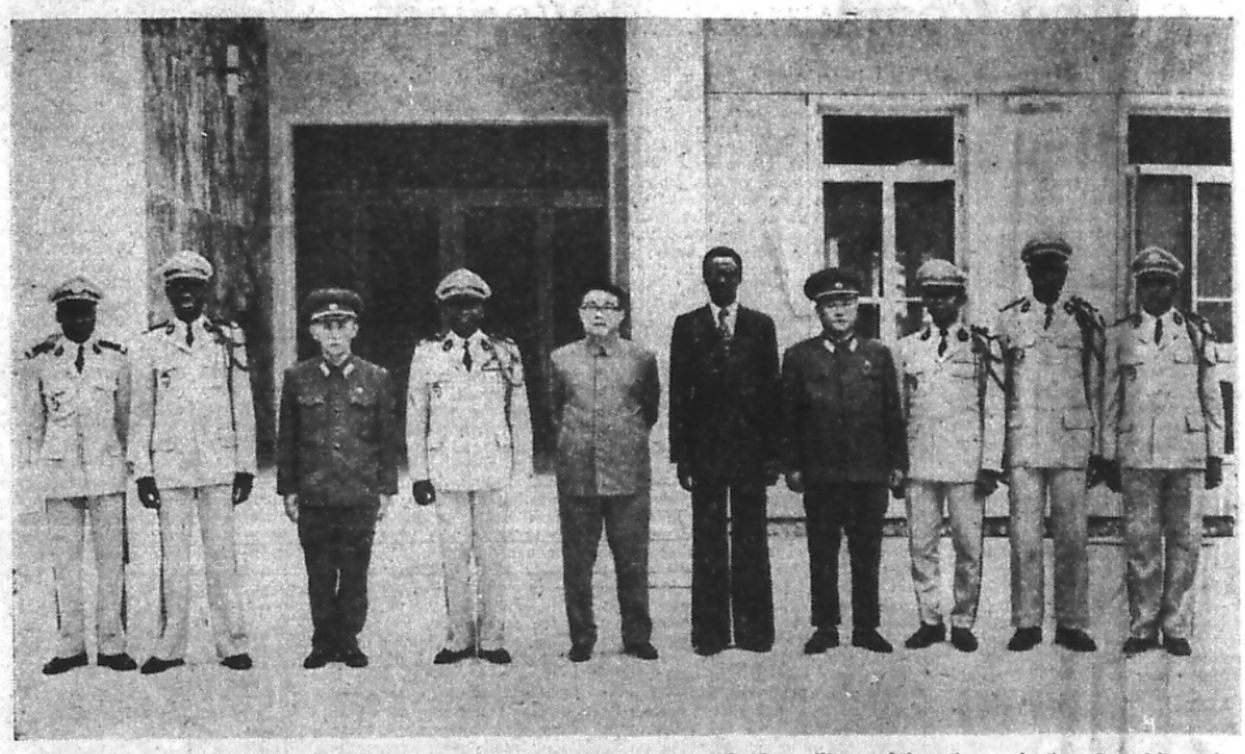

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung poses with the military delegation of the Republic of Senegal after receiving them

# Comrade KIM IL SUNG, the Respected and Beloved Leader, Receives Foreign Guests

## Military Delegation of Republic of Senegal

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received on July 17 the military delegation of the Republic of Senegal.

Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation headed by Colonel Idrissa Fall, Chief of General Staff of the National Army of Senegal.

Also on hand were Comrade General O Jin U, Chief of General Staff of the Korean People's Army, and Lieutenant General Chang Jong Hwan of the Korean People's Army.

Aly Dioum, Ambassador of the Republic of Senegal to our country, was also present.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung warmly welcomed the visit of the delegation to our country and had a talk with them in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

The delegation presented a gift of best wishes to the respected and beloved leader.

## First Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Socialist Republic of Union of Burma to DPRK

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received on July 20 Thakin Chan Tun, first Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma to our country.

Li Song Hi, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, was on hand.

On the occasion the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung warmly congratulated Thakin Chan Tun upon his assumption of office as the first Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma to our country and conversed with him in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

## Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of United Republic of Tanzania to DPRK

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received on July 20 Richard Saimura Wambura, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United Republic of Tanzania to our country, who paid a farewell visit to him before going back to Tanzania at her recall, and his wife.

Present on the occasion was Li Song Hi, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung conversed with him in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

# The Australian National Seminar on Juche Idea Held,

## A Letter to the Great Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG Adopted

The Australian National Seminar on Juche Idea was held on May 4 in Hobart, Australia.

Hung in place of honour on the platform of the meeting place was a portrait of the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the initiator of the immortal Juche idea.

It was flanked with national flags of the DPRK.

Baskets of flowers were laid underneath the respected and beloved leader's portrait.

Seen in the meeting hall were the streamers with the letters "Australian National Seminar on Juche Idea" and "Juche".

Exhibited with due respect in the meeting hall were the photos showing the revolutionary family of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and his glorious and brilliant revolutionary history.

Also put on show were the pictures showing the successes our people under the wise guidance of the respected and beloved leader have achieved in the revolution and construction by putting the great Juche idea into effect.

The immortal classic works of the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung were displayed with due respect in the meeting hall.

**The seminar was declared open with the playing of the "Song of General Kim Il Sung" and adopted a letter to the respected and beloved leader with unanimous approval of its attendants amid their warm applause.**

Present at the seminar were the national assemblymen and state government officials of Australia, members of the Australia-Korea Society for Friendship and Cultural Exchange and many other figures of various strata.

At the seminar, Derek Roubak, Professor of Jurisprudence of the Tasmania University, made an opening address. He was followed by well-known professors, doctors and public figures including Josep

(Continued on Page 2)

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a message of greetings to Manuel Pinto Da Costa, General Secretary of the Movement for the Liberation of Sao Tome and Principe, on the achievement of the independence of Sao Tome and Principe, the proclamation of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe and on the latter's assumption of office as its President.

☆ ☆

## His Excellency MANUEL PINTO DA COSTA

**General Secretary of the Movement for the Liberation of Sao Tome and Principe**
**President of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe**

Sao Tome

I, in the name of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people and in my own, extend warm felicitations and greetings to Your Excellency and, through Your Excellency, to the Government and people of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe, on the occasion of the achievement of the independence of Sao Tome and Principe, the proclamation of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe and on Your Excellency's assumption of office as President.

I inform Your Excellency that the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea decided to recognize the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe.

The independence of Sao Tome and Principe is a brilliant victory the people of Sao Tome and Principe under the correct leadership of Your Excellency have won through a protracted struggle against imperialism and colonialism and is a historic event of epochal significance in the life of the people of Sao Tome and Principe.

The Korean people sincerely rejoice as over their own over the success of the people of Sao Tome and Principe in the struggle for national independence and always express full support and firm solidarity for their just cause of struggle.

Expressing the belief that the relations of friendship and cooperation between our two countries will further strengthen and develop through the anti-imperialist common struggle, I take this opportunity to sincerely wish Your Excellency and your people big success in the struggle for consolidating national independence and building a new society.

KIM IL SUNG

**General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea**
**President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea**

Pyongyang, July 18, 1975

## TELEGRAMS

✦ The respected and beloved leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a message of greetings to Major General **Mohamed Siad Barre**, President of the Supreme Revolutionary Council of the Somali Democratic Republic, on the 15th anniversary of the independence of Somalia.

✦ The respected and beloved leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the CC of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the DPRK, sent a message of greetings to Lieutenant General **Michel Micombero**, General Secretary of the Party of National Unity and Progress of Burundi and President of the Republic of Burundi, on the 13th anniversary of the independence of Burundi.

✦ The respected and beloved leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the DPRK, sent a message of greetings to **Habyarimana Juvenal**, President of the Republic of Rwanda, on the second anniversary of the proclamation of the Second Republic of Rwanda.

✦ The respected and beloved leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a message of sympathy to Comrade **Nicolae Ceausescu**, General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and President of the Romanian Socialist Republic, for the heavy damages caused by the recent flood in some areas of Romania.

✦ The respected and beloved leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the CC of the WPK and President of the DPRK, and Comrade **Kim Il**, Premier of the DPRK Administration Council, sent a message of greetings to Comrade **Y. Tsedenbal**, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and President of the Presidium of the Grand People's Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic, and Comrade **Z. Batmunkh**, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the MPR, on the occasion of the 54th anniversary of the Mongolian people's revolution, national holiday of the Mongolian people.

✦ The respected and beloved leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the CC of the WPK and President of the DPRK, received telegrams from Comrade **Nicolae Ceausescu**, General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and President of the Romanian Socialist Republic; **Michel Micombero**, General Secretary of the Party of National Unity and Progress of Burundi and President of the Republic of Burundi; **Dominic Mintoff**, Prime Minister of the Republic of Malta; and **Yasser Arafat**, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization and General Commander of the Palestinian Revolutionary Army, and letters from Samdech **Norodom Sihanouk**, Head of State of Cambodia and Chairman of the National United Front of Kampuchea, on the occasion of the "month of anti-US joint struggle for the withdrawal of the US imperialist aggressor army from south Korea".

✦ The respected and beloved leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the CC of the WPK and President of the DPRK, and Comrade **Kim Il**, Premier of the DPRK Administration Council, received telegrams from Comrade **Ton Duc Thang**, President of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam; and Comrade **Pham Van Dong**, Premier of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam; and from **Nguyen Huu Tho**, President of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation and President of the Advisory Council of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam, and **Huynh Tan Phat**, President of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam, on the occasion of the "month of anti-US joint struggle for the withdrawal of the US imperialist aggressor army from south Korea".

✦ The respected and beloved leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the CC of the WPK and President of the DPRK, and Comrade **Kim Il**, Premier of the DPRK Administration Council, received a message from Comrade **Erich Honecker**, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the German Socialist Unity Party, Comrade **Willi Stoph**, President of the State Council of the German Democratic Republic, and Comrade **Horst Sindermann**, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the German Democratic Republic, in reply to their message of greetings sent to the latter on the 30th anniversary of the liberation of the German people from fascism.

✦ The respected and beloved leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the CC of the WPK and President of the DPRK, and Comrade **Kim Il**, Premier of the DPRK Administration Council, received a message from **Nguyen Huu Tho**, President of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation and President of the Advisory Council of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam, and **Huynh Tan Phat**, President of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam, in reply to their message of greetings sent to the latter on the 6th anniversary of the establishment of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam.

✦ The respected and beloved leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the DPRK, sent a message of greetings to **Juan Velasco Alvarado**, President of the Republic of Peru, on his 65th birthday, and received a reply message from him.

# Another Magnificent Street under Construction in Pyongyang, the Capital of Revolution

The building of a new modern thoroughfare called Rakwon Street —a communistic street— is now in full swing in Pyongyang, the capital of our country. This owes to the utmost care and deep solicitude shown by the fatherly leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

**"Pyongyang is the heart of the Korean people, the capital of our socialist homeland and a well-spring of our revolution. With great pride, we must make the hero city of Pyongyang even more beautiful and magnificent...."**

In mid-March this year the fatherly leader visited the district on the Potong-gang River and suggested a splendid plan to build the Rakwon Street, a communistic street.

The Rakwon Street stretches several kilometres long from the Potong-gang railway station to the Pipa Street. It looks as magnificent as a big town lined on both sides with rows of tall apartment houses. 15-, 18-, or 20-storied.

These houses are so designed as to fit in well with the socialist and communist way of life adopted by our people. They are provided with the up-to-date living accommodations and are elegant in appearance.

Public service establishments, educational and cultural institutions, a hospital, a rice-cooking factory and other factories processing the staple and subsidiary food are all under construction in each residential block.

A series of projects are now carried on to create ample conditions for recreation and rest.

A park large enough to accommodate thousands of working people is laid out and a small park in each residential block.

A 4-km long promenade and the green belts are now being built. Moreover, verdurous shrubbery and garden will be seen here and there on both sides of the street, to add to the scenic beauty.

A pavilion is under construction on an islet of the Potong-gang River.

Upholding the highly important instruction of the fatherly leader to build the magnificent street anew, construction workers in Pyongyang and those who came to aid from different provinces have worked hard and are achieving such a miraculous and innovatory successes as to be without precedent in the annals of construction.

They have introduced a new method of work in the whole process of construction, by which assembling, laying of bricks or other materials, plastering and finishing work are all pushed ahead simultaneously. It turns out far better than the old method of work by which the order of priority was observed as done under the conveyer system.

The result is marvellous: it takes only 7 minutes to assemble one 5 or 6-roomed flat of a family unit, 3.5 minutes to lay bricks and other materials for its construction, 7 hours to tile one 18-storied apartment building, 3 days to plaster a "garden type" apartment and 2 days to lay its groundwork.

Only a little more than four months have passed since this project was started, and the construction of scores of new-fashioned, tall buildings such as "garden type" apartment and "Ssangtong" type flat has already been completed and that of many more flats is nearing completion.

The construction of the Rakwon Street, another ever-lasting reminder of the gracious affection of the fatherly leader, is thus progressing fast. Pyongyang, the capital of Korea, will take on a more beautiful and magnificent look before long.

A flat is assembled in seven minutes. The construction of the Rakwon Street is nearing completion Photo by Chong Ui Ryol

# The Founding of the Workers' Party of Korea by the Great Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG—Great Event in the History of the Communist Movement

Before long our people will greet the significant 30th founding anniversary of the Workers' Party of Korea, a glorious vanguard detachment that leads the revolutionary cause of our era, the era of Juche.

Our Party grew strong roots in the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle unrivalled in arduousness and grimness. It was tempered both in the acute, harsh struggle against the US and Japanese imperialists and other class enemies within and without plus all hues of opportunists and in the high-pitched struggle for revolution and construction, in which our powerful, socialist industrial state, independent, self-supporting and self-defensive, made its appearance in a historically short span of time. Now, it has developed into an ever-victorious, militant Party and into a seasoned, well-experienced revolutionary Party.

Its growth into a great Party of today is entirely ascribable to the fact that Comrade Kim Il Sung, the genius of revolution and great leader of the working class, founded it and has been wisely leading it.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung fathered the immortal Juche idea, and founded a Juche-type revolutionary party as a political weapon with which to materialize that idea. This meant a splendid realization of the cause of founding a party of the working class commensurate with the Juche era, a new historical era.

The communist movement in our era has something different from one in the past. It is world-wide in the scale, and the revolutionary movement varies with the country in the stage of development and the historical conditions.

Such an objective condition urgently demanded each country to have a new-type party of the working class which is capable of working out the revolutionary line, strategy and tactics in conformity with its own conditions and organizing and mobilizing the popular masses in the struggle to put them into effect.

This requirement of the international communist movement in our times was much in evidence in our country.

The sectarian-flunkeyists towards great powers, who had wormed their way into our ranks of communist movement still in its cradle, were engrossed in their factional strife, scrambling for the "hegemony", instead of trusting in the strength of the popular masses and mobilizing them to the revolutionary struggle. This resulted in dissolution of the Korean Communist Party founded in the 1920's and a great difficulty in the development of the Korean revolution.

To found a Juche-type party was quite urgent a task in view of the features of our revolution.

The Korean revolution was started under the conditions of a very backward colonial, semi-feudal society with the aim of building socialism and communism. It was an untrodden path, rough and rugged path of struggle, the like of which was unknown in history.

Under this circumstance it was impossible to win victory in the revolutionary struggle without a new-type party capable of solving all problems arising in the revolution and construction independently, by its own efforts and with the attitude of a master toward the revolution of its country.

Indeed, whether we have a Juche-type party or not was a fundamental issue decisive of the destiny of the Korean revolution.

Already in the first days of his revolutionary struggle the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung set forth the original line of laying a firm basis for the founding of a revolutionary party which would carry the Juche idea into practice and energetically strove for its implementation. And this was based on his deep penetration into the historical lessons of the communist movement of our country in its initial stage and the pressing demand to be met for the development of the international communist movement.

In order to form a party the leader carried on a vigorous struggle to imbue the revolutionary ranks entirely with the Juche idea.

Through the protracted, fierce struggle to dye the revolutionary ranks with the one idea, a large number of communist core elements of new generation, thoroughly armed with the Juche idea and loyal to the revolutionary cause of Juche, were trained, the unshakable unity of the communist ranks was achieved on the basis of one and the same idea and the mass foundation was solidified to enable the party to take deep roots among the people.

In this way, the organizational and ideological basis for the formation of a Juche-based party was laid in the flames of the arduous anti-Japanese armed struggle, and the deep, strong roots grew so that our Party could develop into a Juche-based, revolutionary party.

On the basis of these organizational and ideological preparations the leader lost no time to set about the work of founding a revolutionary party of the working class right after liberation of the country.

In view of the political situation following liberation it was a very urgent task to found a party.

The situation at that time was decisively favourable to the side of the revolution. However, the occupation of south Korea by the US imperialists complicated the situation to a large extent and caused a lot of difficulties and hardships to the revolution.

As soon as the US imperialist aggressors set foot on the land of south Korea, they enforced a military administration. They suppressed the revolutionary advance of the communists and patriotic people on a full scale while zealously patronizing and helping the treacherous, reactionary forces. Consequently, south Korea turned into a theatre ridden by the pro-Japanese elements, traitors to the nation and other blends of reactionary elements.

The pro-Japanese elements and the traitors to the nation hand in glove with the renegades of the revolution and all shades of political speculators took advantage of the complicated situation of the country right after liberation in pursuance of their political aim and stood in the way of the organizational unity of the working masses, plotting to win the people over to their side.

Particularly to be noted here is that the sectarians who had done great harm to the Korean revolution in the past came out again under the guise of revolutionaries, insisted on their own demand and schemed to found a party in violation of the principle to be observed in the building of a Marxist-Leninist party. They went so far as to attempt to organize what they called a "third party" separately. All these occasioned enormous confusion in the unity of the communist ranks and in the work of building a genuine, revolutionary party.

After liberation the masses of the people had no definite idea as to the way to be followed by liberated Korea and failed to take part in the building of the country as an organized force, though they had a high degree of political enthusiasm.

As taught by the leader, in order to overcome these difficulties and make the Korean revolution successful a Marxist-Leninist party should be built at the earliest date and its leadership be firmly guaranteed in our revolution.

But it was no easy job to found a party under such complex and chaotic circumstances following liberation.

This great work of founding a party could be successfully carried out only by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who had laid a solid basis for the founding of a Juche-type party and accumulated a wealth of experiences in the course of the prolonged, arduous revolutionary struggle and maintained the unreserved trust and earned high prestige among the Korean communists and the people.

The leader called a meeting of the military and political cadres on August 20, 1945 and made the historic speech "On Building the Party, the State and the Army in the Liberated Fatherland". In his speech he thoroughly explained the principled matters to be tackled in the founding and building of the Korean Communist Party.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

**"First of all, we must found the Korean Communist Party, a unified party of the working class, at the earliest possible date, with the Communists who were tempered and trained in the arduous anti-Japanese armed struggle as its core."** ("On Building the Party, the State and the Army in the Liberated Fatherland", Korean ed., p. 6.)

The leader taught that a party should be established, above all, with the communists tempered and seasoned in the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle as its core, embracing other communists who had been active in various places.

This was a wise policy based on the correct estimation that there existed reliable organizational backbone for founding a party.

In the past some of the communists active at home had not been tempered organizationally and failed to rid themselves of the ideological aftereffects of sectarianism, because there was not a unified party. Nevertheless, the communist nuclei brought up in the prolonged anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle found it possible to lead them to the road of revolution if they boldly trusted in them and educated them with magnanimity. And this alone made it possible to prevent a split in the communist ranks, defend the unity and cohesion of the revolutionary ranks and rally the working class and other sections of the broad revolutionary forces rock-firm around the party under so complicated circumstances prevailing immediately after liberation.

The leader said that in order to develop the Communist Party into a mass party deeply rooted among the broad masses of the working people, instead of an organization of a small number of communists, it was necessary to expand its ranks rapidly by recruiting fine elements from among the workers, peasants and progressive intellectuals. He taught that unity of ideology, will and action must be ensured throughout its ranks immune from factionalism in accordance with the organizational principle of a Marxist-Leninist Party, the entire membership equipped with the Juche idea, voluntary iron discipline established and the principle of democratic centralism firmly maintained.

The leader's idea of party building served as a highly important guideline for strengthening and developing our Party into an ever-victorious, iron-strong Party and into a mighty political general staff of the Korean revolution in a short span of time.

Taking into account the fact that the country was divided into the north and the south after liberation and that the situation in the one half differed from that in the other, the great leader advanced the policy of forming a Central Organizing Committee of the Communist Party of North Korea to act as a powerful centralized leadership body and intelligently led the struggle to put it into practice.

This policy was a wise and positive one which rendered it possible to rapidly develop the Korean revolution and swiftly push ahead with the work of founding the party, in the complex situation caused by the US imperialist occupation of south Korea.

By setting up this body as instructed by the leader was it possible to bring about the organizational and ideological unity of the communist ranks and firmly establish the general staff of our revolution by welding together the local organizations of the Communist Party under the monolithic system. Moreover, it was possible to promote the building of the country by rallying broad sections of the masses and convert north Korea into a solid base of the Korean revolution.

Frustrating the manoeuvrings of the class enemy, sectarians and local separatists who were hindering the party founding, the leader personally went out to different areas to guide the preparatory work for founding the party.

At the same time, he sent the anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters to all parts of the country and gave them guidance so that they could firmly build up local party organizations and conduct vigorous political work among the masses.

Having made such preparations, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung proclaimed to the world the founding of our Party on October 10, 1945.

The founding of our Party by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung was a great event that marked a historic turn in the advance of the communist movement of our country and of the Korean revolution as a whole. It meant the brilliant realization of the cause of founding a new-type party of the working class—a cause that had to be undertaken when a new era was opened in the communist movement.

With regard to the significance of the founding of our Party, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

**"The working class and labouring people of Korea now had a Marxist-Leninist General Staff, a powerful vanguard detachment, in their revolutionary struggle and could victoriously advance along the road of revolution under the leadership of the Party."** (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Eng. ed., Vol IV, p. 299.)

Our people now had the General Staff of revolution guided by the great Juche idea and could triumphantly explore the rugged path of the Korean revolution which was unprecedentedly arduous and complicated.

Our Party was guided exclusively by the great Juche idea. This is why it could splendidly accomplish the complex revolutionary tasks in different stages, traversing the untrodden path, and could lead the arduous Korean revolution from one shining victory to another.

The founding of our Party enabled the Korean communists to successfully undertake the historic cause of making the Juche idea sweep the entire Party and the whole society from its inception.

Indeed, the founding of our Party was a historic event which made it possible to steadily advance our arduous revolution to a great victory and successfully carry on the revolutionary cause of Juche initiated by the great leader.

The founding of our Party by the great leader led us to sweep away the filth of factionalism which had been inveterate in the communist movement of our country and achieve the unity and cohesion of the Party based on the ideological system of Juche.

The Party founding rendered it possible to wage a powerful, inner-Party struggle to frustrate the machinations of the factionalists in an organized way and to firmly rally the revolutionary ranks with one and the same idea and will.

The founding of our Party was indeed a great event that culminated in doing away with factionalism which had done tremendous harm to the Korean revolution over a long period and in attaining the rock-firm unity and cohesion of the entire Party and all the people on the basis of the Juche idea—the event which led the Party and the masses to be welded together by the unbreakable ties of Juche.

The founding of our Party meant the emergence of the militant vanguard detachment capable of most splendidly realizing the revolutionary cause of the working class in the Juche era. It was of great significance in further strengthening the ranks of the international communist movement and promoting the world revolution.

In accordance with the great programme of making the Juche idea sweep the entire Party and the whole society, our Party is now striving to make itself ever more powerful politial organization of the communist revolutionaries—an iron-strong political organization pervaded throughout with the Juche idea.

As in the past so in the future our Party will grow in strength and remain an invincible revolutionary Party whose mission it is to accomplish the revolutionary cause of Juche initiated by the great leader. It will never fail to win the ultimate victory in the cause of building socialism and communism.

## Diplomatic Relations Established between DPRK and Republic of Tunisia

A joint information on the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Tunisia was issued in Tunis on July 16, according to a report from Tunis.

The joint information said:

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Government of the Republic of Tunisia agreed to establish diplomatic relations between the two countries, proceeding from the common desire to develop the relations of friendship and cooperation on the principles of complete equality, mutual benefit, respect for each other's sovereignty and non-interference in each other's internal affairs. **(KCNA)**

(Continued from Page 1)

Watez, Secretary of the Australia-Korea Society for Friendship and Cultural Exchange.

Quoting respectfully the teachings of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, all the speakers dwelt on the revolutionary quintessence and content of the great Juche idea, its basis and basic demand and the guiding principles to be observed in applying it to all domains of revolution and construction. And they laid stress on the justness of the Juche idea and its unbreakable vitality.

**The speakers said that the everlasting Juche idea is a great idea representing our times and a genuine idea on the human liberation and that it serves as a guiding principle to be firmly upheld by the people of all countries the world over. They emphasized: "The initiation of the Juche idea by President Kim Il Sung, the great statesman and thinker and theoretician of genius, is a great historical event that has scientifically translated into reality the desire of people to throw away the yoke of the old society which had held them in bondage to the master-and-servant relations for thousands of years and to maintain independence."**

The speakers gave a detailed explanation about the shining successes which our people under the wise leadership of the great leader have achieved in the revolution and construction by embodying the Juche idea, and expressed their admiration for them.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea is a country which exercises sovereignty in full sense of the words, the speakers noted, and highly praised President Kim Il Sung as the great leader who led the people to take their destiny into their hands as masters in a historically brief space of time.

Referring to the justness of our people's struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, they fully supported the three principles and five-point policy advanced by President Kim Il Sung for national reunification, held that Korea's reunification should be realized unfailingly in accordance with these principles and policy and expressed whole-hearted solidarity with our people in their struggle for this purpose.

At the seminar the Professor of Jurisprudence of the Tasmania University gave a closing address.

He said that the seminar on Juche idea which was organized for the first time in Oceania was a great success, and laid stress on the need to study and disseminate the great Juche idea on a more extensive scale in the future.

He sincerely wished the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung good health and a long life and then shouted aloud "Long live the friendship between the Australian and Korean peoples!"

The attendants showed keen interest in the photos on show at the meeting hall and pored over the immortal classic works of the respected and beloved leader.

30 YEARS Under the Banner of the Party

# INDEPENDENT AND MODERN LIGHT INDUSTRY

Under the wise guidance of the fatherly leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who is anxious for providing our people with more plentiful and civilized life, the Workers' Party of Korea has built up a firm base of light industry in our country and consolidated it on a high economic and technical level in the past 30 years.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung pointed out:

**"Our light industry has now grown into a firm base for the production of various consumer goods, capable of meeting the working people's demand."**

Taking into consideration the situation of our light industry, once backward, and its economic and technological peculiarities, the great leader set forth the line of developing medium- and small-scale locally-run industry in parallel with large-scale nationally-run industry in the production of consumer goods. Thus he indicated the shortest cut to the development of light industry.

As the result of the successful implementation of this original line, a good number of centrally-controlled light industrial factories, big and modern, rose in all parts of the country and over 20 medium- and small-sized local industry factories came into being in every city and county.

Now our light industry which could not even produce pencils and matches on its own right after the country's liberation due to the aftermath of the long years of Japanese imperialist colonial rule has strengthened and developed into a reliable base for production of various consumer goods, able to meet the daily-increasing demands of our working people.

### Many-sided Development

Before liberation our country had almost no basis of light industry except some branches of the textile and brewery industries which were insignificant.

Our Party which regards it as the supreme principle of its activities to promote the well-being of the people directed great efforts to many-sided development of our light industry to meet satisfactorily the demands of the people.

The result is that our light industry now has all necessary branches such as textile, foodstuffs, daily necessities and paper industries and the inner structure of the branches has been perfected.

As for the pre-liberation textile industry, there were only a few small textile mills with 15,000 spindles altogether, and they remained deformed ones, technically backward and exclusively geared to cotton textile production.

In accordance with the Party's policy to solve properly and rapidly the clothing problem of the people after the liberation, huge investments were made in the textile industry and the amount increased systematically. Consequently, in our country solid bases for processing cotton and chemical fibres including the Pyongyang Textile Combine and the Sinuiju Textile Mill were built. Besides, knitwear, silk, woolen and flax textile mills which had not existed in the pre-liberation days were newly established and developed.

Particularly to be noted here is that in recent years modern and large-sized centrally-controlled knitwear factories and locally-run knitwear factories have been erected in large numbers.

Our textile industry is also furnished with high-count spinning machines and other machines and installations to mass-produce various kinds of good-quality fabrics including twisted yarn fabrics and with all necessary apparatuses for after-treatment, including those for dyeing and resin processing.

The technical equipment of textile industry, too, has been modernized.

Spinning, weaving, after-treatment and all other processes have become automatic at large-sized textile factories and even the equipment of medium- and small-sized factories is being mechanized and semi-automated comprehensively.

Especially, great success has been made in replacing the textile production facilities with high-speed and modernized ones. The number of per-minute rotations of spindles of spinning machines has increased to 12,000-15,000 and spindleless looms have been widely introduced.

Thus, the output of fabrics climbed up markedly and their qualitative composition improved, considerably raising the rate of the production of high-grade fabrics.

The output of fabrics per head of the population in 1944 was only 14 centimetres, whereas it already reached 30 metres in 1970. The goal of textile production envisaged in the Six-Year Plan—500-600 million metres of fabrics—was hit ahead of time, that is, in February this year.

The foodstuffs and daily necessities industries also made rapid progress.

Big daily necessities factories and medium- and small-sized ones have been built and many shops producing daily necessities set up at centrally-run industrial enterprises.

Today our country turns out tens of thousands of kinds of articles for daily use, such as hardware, woodenware, plastic goods and electric appliances, and meets various demands of the people for daily necessities ranging from radio and television sets and refrigerators down to sundry goods. Our daily necessities industry grew 227.7 times in 1970 as against 1944.

Much effort has been directed to the processing of staple food and side dishes. Many fine food-processing factories have been erected in accordance with the Party's line of developing in a diversified way the production of foodstuffs including drops and cakes, cooling beverage and tobacco.

Everywhere in the country corn-starch factories, riced corn factories, rice-cooking factories and bakeries are to be found and excellent processing and storage facilities for vegetables, meat and fish are set up.

In order to carry out the policy of technical revolution to free women from the burden of kitchen and household work as indicated by the Fifth Congress of the WPK, great effort has been directed in recent years to the increased production of washing machines, electric rice-cookers and other household utensils and to the development of staple and subsidiary food processing industries. As a result, daily necessities and foodstuff industries brought about a new radical development.

### Powerful Domestic Raw Material Base

The diversified light industry of our country relies on its own firm raw material base.

Our Party took into consideration the circumstances that our country is limited in cotton production and scarce of natural fibre material resources and saw to it that scientific and technical research work was actively pushed ahead to use as fibre such materials as limestone, anthracite, timber and reed richly found at home and, on the basis of this success, Juche-oriented base of chemical fibre industry was established, which helped to solve the problem of raw material for the textile industry by chemical method.

Our country now has the February 8 Vinalon Factory with a capacity of 50,000 tons and the Chongjin Chemical Fibre Factory with a capacity of 30,000 tons, both of which are modern synthetic fibre factories, and the capacity of the Sinuiju Chemical Fibre Factory is being increased to 20,000 tons and the Youth Combined Chemical Factory which is under construction will turn out 10,000 tons of chemical fibre.

In the production of fibre used in textile industry the proportion of chemical fibre accounts for over 70 per cent and the natural limitation of fibre materials has been definitely overcome in our country.

A large-scale vinyl chloride synthetic resin factory was erected and powerful bases for production of various chemical raw materials, metals and timber which are needed for the daily necessities industry were built up.

Along with this, the output of industrial crops, oil-bearing crops increased and sericulture, stock-breeding, poultry raising and fishery rapidly developed, thus reliably securing a wide variety of raw materials which are necessary for the advancement of light industry.

• • •

As seen above, our light industry is a Juche-oriented industry which develops relying on its own raw material resources and technique.

Our light industry meets the growing demand of the working people for various kinds of consumer goods and thus greatly contributes to the improvement of the people's living.

**Han Su Chon**

Inside view of the large, modernly-equipped Pyongyang Textile Combine

**On July 19, our social organizations issued in the joint name a statement bitterly denouncing with burning national indignation the crimes committed in south Korea by the US imperialist aggressor troops, the truculent wolves in human skin and cannibals, and roundly disclosing them before the whole world. Follows the full text:**

# TO THE PEOPLE OF THE WHOLE WORLD

## On Crimes Committed by US Imperialist Aggressor Troops in South Korea

International democratic organizations and democratic social organizations of all countries which struggle for justice and truth, peace and social progress,

Peoples of all countries who treasure human dignity and democratic rights,

The US imperialist aggressor troops have been illegally occupying the southern half of our fatherland for 30 years. During this period they have ceaselessly committed unpardonable brutalities against the south Korean people—murder, plunder and insult—in wanton violation of their sovereign rights and basic human rights.

The respected and beloved leader of our people President Kim Il Sung said:

**"All the brutalities committed by the US imperialists in the southern half of our country since liberation make one of the most shameful pages in the history of modern imperialist aggression."**

We have already disclosed on a number of occasions indelible brutalities committed by the US troops in south Korea, and denounced them before the international democratic organizations, democratic social organizations of all countries and the peoples of the whole world.

The international democratic organizations, democratic social organizations of all countries and the honest-minded people of the whole world extended their sympathy and support to our just statement each time, sternly denounced the terrible outrages of the US troops committed against the south Korean people and demanded their immediate withdrawal.

But the US imperialists, with the invariable aim of keeping hold on south Korea as their colony and aggressive military base, are openly pursuing the "two-Korea" policy, while stepping up the acts of aggression and war. In the meantime they are trying to give the moribund Pak Jung Hi puppet clique blood transfusions and boost their morale so as to impel them toward fascism, split and war. They are committing monstrous atrocities against the south Korean people.

The US imperialist aggression troops, the truculent wolves in human skin and cannibals, strut about like conquering heroes in south Korea and do not hesitate to commit all kinds of atrocities: shooting guiltless people dead, clubbing them to death and running trucks over them, raiding villages, destroying houses, looting properties, violating women and raping even pregnant women by turns.

Everything living in south Korea is the target of murder by the US troops and everything precious is the object of their destruction and plunder.

Due to such outrages of the US troops not a day passes without seeing the defenceless people shedding blood. The honest-minded people always live in constant uneasiness.

The atrocities committed by the US imperialist aggression troops in south Korea are a vicious challenge to the entire Korean people and the peace-loving people the world over and an intolerable insult to justice and human conscience.

We sternly and indignantly denounce their atrocities, branding them as a most brutal act of killing our people, a most brigandish robbery of wealth of our nation, a most heinous violation of peace in our country and the rest of the world and a most wanton violation of international law and international usage.

We have made a systematic investigation into the barbarities committed by the US troops in south Korea. But due to the strict news blackout clamped by the south Korean puppet clique we have been obliged to confine ourselves to the materials published by south Korean press organs on an extremely limited scope. Here we record part of these materials published in the period between June 1971 and June 1975, and once again expose and denounce them before the international democratic organizations, democratic social organizations of all countries and the people of the whole world.

Around 5:30 p.m., June 7, 1971, Lance Corporal Rain Albis and one other GI belonging to the US 2078th Signal Battalion beat black and blue Li Yon U (30), driver of taxi (Kyongbuk No. 7179), trampled him down with boots and inflicted serious wounds upon his nose, on the road of No. 705, First District, Pongdok-dong, Taegu, North Kyongsang Province for the mere reason that he asked them the taxi fare (south Korean paper "Ryongnam Ilbo", June 9, 1971).

Around 0:30, June 11, 1971, Corporal James Smith and two other GIs belonging to the US 6314th Logistic Battalion fell upon Ryang Jong Suk (22) residing in Chisan-ri, Songtan-up, Pyongtaek county, Kyonggi Province, and attempted to gratify their carnal desire. This happened on the road near the village. When the girl resisted, they committed a group assault on her, inflicted a serious bruise and rupture on her face and belly, throwing her into a seriously critical condition, and ran away (south Korean paper "Ryonhap Sinmun", June 11, 1971).

At 10 on the evening of June 13, 1971, six GIs including Bond Genadl belonging to the US 38th Brigade broke into a restaurant in Yonghwa-dong, Kunsan, North Cholla Province, made a group assault on five bandsmen including Li Yong Su (22), inflicting serious wounds upon all of them, randomly destroyed their instruments, and lighting apparatuses, tables and chairs in the restaurant, causing a loss of over 1,547,000 *won* to it, and ran away (south Korean paper "Chonbuk Maeil", June 15, 1971).

Around 4:20 p.m., June 15, 1971, over 40 GIs on their way to the US 44th Engineer Battalion in an army coach driven by Lance Corporal Josephin threw empty beer bottles and cans at a bus (No. 5-1919) which was coming from the opposite direction with some 40 passengers on board, on the road in Toerae-ri, Ibuk-myon, Kimhae county, South Kyongsang Province, breaking all the window glasses and inflicting serious wounds on the faces of many of them. They destroyed the bus No. 5-1710 in the same way on the road in Solchang-ri, injuring many passengers (south Korean paper "Kyongnam Maeil", June 17, 1971).

At about 4:30 p.m., June 19, 1971, five GIs threw stones recklessly, just for the fun of it, at Kim Sok Gyu (47) fishing on the seashore in Paekryon-ri, Haso-myon, Puan county, North Cholla Province, fracturing his skull and ran away (south Korean paper "Chonbuk Maeil", June 22, 1971).

Around 9:30 on the evening of June 20, 1971, four GIs riding in a taxi (Kyongbuk No. 1-1557) shoved driver Kwon Gi Yong (26) out of the car in front of the Taegu Restaurant in Pongdok-dong, Taegu, and committed a group assault upon him, throwing him into a critical condition and took away 1,500 *won* in cash from the driver's pocket. A few minutes later, at the same spot over 30 GIs smashed to pieces taxi No. 1-1557 parked on the roadside and madly threw stones at passing taxicabs Kyongbuk No. 1-7103 and No. 1-1595, heavily damaging them (south Korean paper "Taegu Ilbo", June 22, 1971).

On July 9, 1971, over 100 GIs belonging to the base K-6 in Pyongtaek county, Kyonggi Province, at the end of a free-for-all among themselves, raided a village in Anjong-ri, Paengsong-myon, Pyongtaek county to find vent for their anger and destroyed many houses and furniture and inflicted heavy or light wounds upon over 900 defenceless people. At around 9 in the evening, over 80 GIs came again and broke into three restaurants in the vicinity, each holding a dagger or club in his hand and destroyed tables and chairs. Then they stabbed Kim Gwang Sik (38), the owner of a restaurant, on the back with daggers, throwing him in a swoon, and clubbed its employees, seriously wounding them all, and knifed over 50 civilians in the vicinity and beat them with clubs, inflicting light or heavy wounds upon them (south Korean papers "Tonga Ilbo", July 15, 1971, and "Choson Ilbo", July 10, 1971; south Korean "Radio Tongyang", July 10, 1971).

Around 10:30 on the evening of July 13, 1971, 10 odd GIs including Corporal Robert A. Fordel belonging to the 32nd Regiment, US Second Division, on the road in Posan-ri, Tongduchon-up, Yangju county, Kyonggi Province, beat with fists and kicked a boy residing in the village for no reason and made a group assault on a villager named Choe Sang Ryol (23) when he tried to stop them, throwing him into a critical condition. Then, they, teaming up with more than 200 GIs, raided the village and destroyed many houses and stores and inflicted wounds, heavy or light, upon more than 50 villagers including Sin Yong Song (26) (south Korean "Choson Ilbo", "Chungang Ilbo" and "Kyonggi Maeil", July 14, 1971; south Korean News Agency "Tongyang", July 14, 1971).

Around 11:30 a.m., July 14, 1971, more than 30 soldiers belonging to a US army unit stationed in Paju county, Kyonggi Province, fired 10 smoke bombs at a village and suffocated many civilians while staging a war exercise in Munsan-ri (south Korean "Radio Hanguk Munhwa", July 14, 1971).

Around 10:30 on the evening of July 28, 1971, Pfc. Nestol and 7 other GIs jumped into the general merchandise store run by Kim Hyong Su (53), in Saemaul village, Hwangsan-myon, Kimje county, North Cholla Province, and destroyed all the furniture and then broke into the houses of Li Il Ro and Pae Sun Ja and committed outrages, destroying the furniture, and stopped a taxi (Chonbuk No. 1-1004) passing by the village and assaulted driver Chang Dong Yong (27), smashing his three teeth and heavily wounding him (south Korean "Radio Chonbuk Munhwa", July 31, 1971; south Korean paper "Chonbuk Ilbo", August 1, 1971).

Around 11:30 on the night of July 29, 1971, Corporal Bide C. Taswell (22) assaulted Mrs. Kim Sun Hui (38), throwing her into a critical condition, in Chukjon village, Pangye-ri, Changwon-myon, Changwon county, South Kyongsang Province, and threw bricks and stones at nearby villagers, seriously wounding Chon Gi Sang (48) and two others, and ran away (south Korean paper "Kyongnam Maeil", July 31, 1971).

Around 9 on the evening of August 9, 1971, Corporal Feller Joset (24), while driving the military jeep (No. 4-4149) at a breakneck speed, deliberately hit Han Sang Un (34), and his eldest daughter Han Yun Ju (5), with whom he was walking the road leading her by the hand, in No. 40, Street 3, Hangang-ro, Ryongsan District, Seoul, and ran away (south Korean "Radio Tongyang", August 10, 1971).

Around 4:30 p.m., August 17, 1971, a number of GIs belonging to the US Second Division stationed in Tongduchon-up, Yangju county, Kyonggi Province stopped over 70 Korean men and women employees of the K.S.C. going home at the gate of the said Division for one and a half hour for no reason and levelled intolerable insults at them, unjustly frisking them and heaping filthy abuses upon them (south Korean "Radio Hanguk Munhwa", August 18, 1971).

At around 11 on the night of August 18, 1971 a GI belonging to a US army unit stationed in Tongduchon-up, Yangju county, Kyonggi Province, attempted to rape on the road a girl named Kim Sun Gum (23) residing in Kwangam-ri. When she put up a stubborn resistance, he brutally beat her, laying her in a critical condition before he took to his heels. When more than 150 villagers, indignant at this, followed him to his unit and protested, GIs, far from apologizing to them, made a group assault on them, inflicting heavy or light wounds on many of them (south Korean paper "Kyonghyang Sinmun" and "Radio Tongyang", August 19, 1971).

At around 8 on the evening of September 11, 1971, over 70 GIs stationed in Taegu, North Kyongsang Province, prowled about in groups of five and ten on the road passing by the airfield in Third District, Pongdok-dong, Taegu, wielding wire and clubs and throwing stones at passers-by, and thus inflicted heavy wounds upon Cho Yun Sam (46), O Do Su (35), and six others (south Korean paper "Seoul Sinmun", September 14, 1971).

Around 4:45 p.m., September 26, 1971, six GIs belonging to the Headquarters Company of the US army unit stationed in Inchon, Kyonggi Province, drank to their fill at the bar owned by Pae Sang Guk in Pupyong-dong, North District, Inchon, and tried to run away without paying the bill. When they were asked to pay it, they made a group assault on Yun Gwang In (37) and three other civilians, throwing them all into critical conditions (south Korean "Radio Tongyang", September 27, 1971).

Even according to the understated figures released by the south Korean puppet authorities, the cases of atrocities committed by the US imperialist aggressor troops in south Korea in 9 months from January to September 1971 totalled as many as 1,324 in which 1,687 GIs were involved (south Korean "Radio Tongyang", November 21, 1971).

At around 2 on the afternoon of October 3, 1971, 7 GIs madly pounced upon Mrs. Li Sun Do (32), who was eight months gone with child, when she was climbing a hill to pick wild grape near the Yaksu rock in Munrae-dong, Yongdung-po District, Seoul, and committed a group outrage on her, throwing her unconscious, and raped her by turns and ran away after robbing her of 5,000 *won* (south Korean News Agency "Tonghwa", October 4, 1971; south Korean paper "Pusan Ilbo", October 5, 1971).

At 3 on the afternoon of October 16, 1971, Pfc. Mari and five other GIs belonging to the Engineer Corps of the US 5th Division kicked for no reason a child Sim Jin Guk (8) playing on the road passing through Pongilchon-ri, Chori-myon, Paju county, Kyonggi Province, laying him unconscious, and ran away after making a group assault on his father Sim Yong Uk (45), who protested against it, inflicting heavy wounds upon him (south Korean "Radio Hanguk Munhwa", October 16, 1971).

Around 11:30 on the night of November 20, 1971, Corporal Raymond Johnson belonging to the "A" Company, Signal Battalion of the US army stationed in Tongduchon-up, Yangju county, Kyonggi Province, and another GI cheated 130 dollars out of tradesman Cho Gwang Hui (39), with a promise to buy him an electric gramophone, and ran away after brutally stabbing him dead (south Korean "Radio Christian", December 1, 1971).

On January 7, 1972, three GIs who were riding in taxi (Seoul No. 2-7269) offered an anesthetic cigaret to driver Kim Bom Su (28), when the car was passing through Ojong-ri, Ojong-myon, Puchon county, Kyonggi Province, and ran away without paying the fare when the latter fell unconscious (south Korean paper "Choson Ilbo", January 9, 1972).

Around 8:35 on the evening of January 13, 1972, two GIs belonging to the US army unit stationed in Tongduchon-up, Yangju county, Kyonggi Province, committed all sorts of outrages against the villagers in Osan-ri, and threw an explosive in the kitchen of the house of Li Bok Chang (31) destroying all the kitchen utensils, and ran away (south Korean paper "Ryonhap Sinmun", January 15, 1972).

Around 11:40 on the night of March 1, 1972, Call Herles belonging to the US army base K-2, while driving a taxi (Kyongbuk No. 4-9195) at a breathless speed, deliberately hit Kim Yong Mi (25) walking the road across the Kungogae ridge in Taegu and threw her into a critical condition, and ran away (south Korean paper "Taegu Ilbo", March 3, 1972).

Around 11:30, April 18, 1972 Smith Steven Air belonging to the US 304th Signal Battalion, while driving an army truck at overspeed, deliberately ran it over old man Li Hui Sam (83) residing in Yuchon-ri No. 1, Pyongtaek-up, Pyongtaek county, Kyonggi Province, killing him on the road passing through the village, and fled (south Korean paper "Ryonhap Sinmun", April 21, 1972).

Around 10:10 on the night of May 7, 1972, Pfc. James Washington and one other GI who were riding in a taxi (Kyonggi No. 1-2678) from Pyongtaek for Taechon, pulled out of the car driver Choe Gil Yong (29), in Hongsong and brutally beat him, throwing him into a critical condition and drove the car away (south Korean paper "Taejon Ilbo", June 17, 1972).

At around 11 on the night of June 3, 1972, Pfc. Comillon Lukem jumped over the fence of the house of Li Yong Sun (30) in No. 195, Pyokje-ri, Pyokje-myon, Koyang county, Kyonggi Province, fell upon her to gratify his carnal desire. When she stubbornly resisted, he mercilessly beat her on the face, breaking her two upper teeth, stabbed her with a knife in ten spots including the shoulder and waist, throwing her into a critical condition, and took to his heels (south Korean paper "Ryonhap Sinmun", June 7, 1972).

At around 9 on the evening of June 5, 1972, Lance Corporal William Ronald belonging to the air force M.P. of the US base K-55 cruelly beat for no reason Mrs. Yun Gye Wol (40) residing in Sinjang-ri, Songtan-up, Pyongtaek county, Kyonggi Province, laying her unconscious, and ran away after putting poison into the water pot in the kitchen to kill her family (south Korean papers "Ryonhap Sinmun" and "Chungang Ilbo", June 7, 1972).

Around 10:40, June 24, 1972, Lance Corporal John Dullson belonging to the US 271st Airborne Company stationed in Pyongtaek county, Kyonggi Province cheated 200,000 *won* out of Pak Si Gun (40) residing in Anjong-ri, Paengsong-myon, Pyongtaek county, Kyonggi Province, with the promise to buy him a US-made refrigerator in Ritaewon-dong, Ryongsan District, Seoul (south Korean paper "Ryonhap Sinmun", June 26, 1972).

At around 6, July 8, 1972, a US army unit Sergeant Jemphy Dulliden attempted to rape Li Yong Ja (24) living in Kim Myong Hui's house in Anjong-ri, Pengsong-myon, Pyongtaek county, Kyonggi Province. When he failed due to her stubborn resistance, he set fire to the house to give vent to his anger, causing a loss of 250,000 *won* (south Korean "Radio Christian", July 9, 1972).

Around 9:40 p.m., July 20, 1972, five GIs belonging to the "A" Company of the 4th Signal Corps of the US 8th Army took to their unit for no reason Kwon In Sik (34) and Chong Chi Ho (26) in Palsan-dong, outside Yongdungpo District, Seoul, locked them up for one whole hour and made a group assault on them, smearing them with blood (south Korean paper "Kyonghyang Sinmun", July 21, 1972).

Around 8:30 p.m., August 4, 1972, Corporal Blockman Robert belonging to the military band of a US army unit stationed in Yangju county, Kyonggi Province, Lance Corporal Paul Edward Jebescar belonging to the Headquarters Company and one other GI took a taxi (Seoul No. 1-1938) in front of a restaurant in Posan-ri, Tongduchon-up, strangled to unconsciousness driver Chong Jun Gu (30), when the car reached Hapae-ri No. 2, Unhyon-myon, Yangju county and then dragged him out and brutally brought down a stone on his head, killing him, and ran away after taking 8,000 *won* from him (south Korean paper "Choson Ilbo" and "Chungang Ilbo", August 10, 1972).

Around 11:30 on the night of August 14, 1972, Corporal Goldwyn U. Jersby and six other GIs belonging to the US 8th Army fell upon four civilians including Rim Gi Jae (38) for no reason in the vicinity of the rotary in Street No. 1, Hangang-ro, Ryongsan District, Seoul, and brutally struck them on the head with beer bottles, laying them all in serious conditions (south Korean paper "Taehan Ilbo", August 15, 1972).

On August 16, 1972, Corporals Wold Resy J. and Tap Raby who stayed at the International Hotel in Chungdong No. 1, Tongrae District, Pusan, destroyed a TV set, an electric fan and furniture worthy 340,000 *won* in the room and ran away (south Korean paper "Pusan Ilbo", August 18, 1972).

Around 10:15 on the evening of September 26, 1972, Pfc. Alberez Milton and one other GI riding in a taxi (Seoul No. 1-8371) beat driver Ryu Byong Saeng (28), with their fists on the road of Street No. 1, Hangang-ro, Ryongsan District, Seoul, throwing him unconscious, and ran away with 1,200 *won* taken from him and even accessory parts of the car (south Korean papers "Choson Ilbo" and "Kyonghyang Sinmun", September 29, 1972).

On the afternoon of October 4, 1972, Corporal Rogan belonging to a transport unit of the US 8th Army, while driving the army truck at overspeed, deliberately hit Chong Gun Sik (40), who was crossing the road when the traffic light was green at the entrance of the Seoul-Pusan express highway in Sindang-dong, Songdong District, Seoul, killing him, and ran away (south Korean "Radio Hanguk Munhwa", October 5, 1972).

Around 2 p.m., December 19, 1972, Pfc. Mike Edward Holman and two other GIs belonging to the "C" Company of the Second Battalion, Anti-aircraft Artillery Unit, US Second Division stabbed daggers into Li Sang Gil (34), driver of taxi (Kyongbuk No. 1-5719), on the road in Chiyo-dong, Kongsan-myon, Talsong county, North Kyongsang Province, laying him in a critical condition, and fled taking with them money amounting to 12,000 *won* and the taxi (south Korean "Radio Christian", December 20, 1972).

Around 11:45, January 25, 1973, a GI belonging to a transport corps of the US Second Army, while driving the army vehicle at a full speed, deliberately hit civilian Pak Myong Ju (47), on the road of Pujon-dong No 2, Pusanjin District, Pusan, inflicting a concussion of the brain upon him which led him to death (south Korean "Radio Christian", August 28, 1973).

Around 8:10 p.m., May 19, 1973, Lance Corporal Donald, while riding in a motorcycle at a maddening speed, deliberately hit Mrs. Cho Gyong Rim (54) crossing the road on the Tolgogae Pass in Kwangju, South Cholla Province, heavily wounding her (south Korean "Radio Chonnam", May 19, 1973).

At around noon, June 6, 1973, on the road in Hoepo-ri, Hwanggan-myon, Yongdong county, North Chungchong Province, a GI, driving an army car (No. 2-1773) at an excessive speed, deliberately hit a high-speed bus (Kyongnam No. 5-A-1000) running in the opposite direction across the central separating line, killing instantly two foreigners of Filipino nationality and seriously wounding 19 other passengers including Li Yong Ae (21) (south Korean "Radio Chungang", June 6, 1973).

Around 3:20, July 6, 1973, Captain John K. Minicoff of the US Air Force shot dead with his revolver Ma Mun Jae (37), a passerby, branding him as a thief without any ground, in No. 638, Sangdong, East District, Taegu, North Kyongsang Province (south Korean "Radio Taegu", August 30, 1973).

In a ten day period from late July to early August 1973, soldiers of the US army unit stationed in Chunchon, south Korean Kangwon Province, committed every sort of outrages against the inhabitants, prowling about the streets in groups. They stormed into the Samho Restaurant in Street No. 3, Soyang-ro and, after eating their fill, beat the restaurant owner Kim Hung Sik (41), with a beer bottle and burnt his whole body, inflicting fatal wounds upon him, when he demanded the bill be paid, and then swarmed to the Suwolwon Restaurant and destroyed whatever furniture that they could lay their hands on and broke into the Pyonghwa Store and carried away an electric fan and many other goods (south Korean "Radio Chunchon Munhwa", August 9, 1973).

Around 7:30 p.m., September 28, 1973, three GIs belonging to the US army unit stationed in Inchon, Kyonggi Province, jumped into a hotel in Pupyong-dong of the city, shot dead Ro Gi Nam (32), quartered in room No. 6, second floor, for no reason, and ran away (south Korean "Radio Hanguk Munhwa", September 28, 1973).

Around 8:30 p.m., October 7, 1973, more than 100 GIs stationed in Munsan-up, Paju county, Kyonggi Province, broke into a restaurant in Munsan-up and destroyed tables, chairs and other furniture for no reason. Then they thronged the street where they were joined by another group of over 100 GIs. They recklessly hurled stones at passers-by and cars, raided shops, destroying furniture and looting goods. Due to their atrocious acts many people were wounded; five shops, restaurants and photograph studio were damaged; one taxi was destroyed and over 500 dwellers of Munsan-up had to wander about all night (south Korean "Radio Pusan", October 8, 1973).

Around 9:50 p.m., October 12, 1973, some 50 soldiers belonging to the US army unit stationed in Songtan-up, Pyongtaek county, Kyonggi Province, stormed restaurants and stores in the town, destroying whatever furniture that came to their hands and lightly or heavily injuring many people (south Korean "Radio Christian", October 13, 1973).

Around 7:30 p.m., November 17, 1973, Pfc. James stole away a bus (Kyonggi No. 5-1907) parked in front of the Tongjung High School in Pyongtaek-up, Pyongtaek county, Kyonggi Province, deliberately driving it over Chon Yong Su (54), and his brother and killing them (south Korean "Radio Christian", November 18, 1973).

Around 8:30 p.m., November 20, 1973, Pfc. Jorneymo stole away two wristwatches (worth 24,000 *won*) from the Ilsongdang watch store in Sinpung-ri, Kimje-up, Kimje county, North Cholla Province (south Korean "Radio Chonju Munhwa", November 24, 1973).

Around 5:30 p.m., November 29, 1973 Lance Corporal Jomolten belonging to the "US Military Advisory Group in South Korea", while driving an army jeep at an excessive speed, deliberately ran it over girl Li Gye Sun (16), on the road passing through Ryulmun-ri No. 1, Sinbuk-myon, Chunsong county, South Korean Kangwon Province, to throw her into a critical condition and ran away (south Korean "Radio Chunchon", November 30, 1973).

Around 7 p.m., December 30, 1973, two GIs who were riding in a taxi (Kyonggi No. 1-H-6846) knocked driver Kim Hae Man (25) unconscious on the road in Karung-dong No. 3, Uijongbu, Kyonggi Province and robbed him of 9,800 *won* and ran away (south Korean "Radio Hanguk Munhwa", December 31, 1973).

On January 9, 1974, soldiers belonging to the US army unit stationed in Tongduchon-up, Yangju county, Kyonggi Province, who were engrossed in war exercise from the very beginning of the year, fired signal shots at random to totally burn more than 800 persimmon trees in Chihaeng-ri, Tongduchon-up (south Korean "Radio Hanguk Munhwa", January 9, 1974).

Around 9 on the evening of February 5, 1974, a GI, while driving an army jeep at a full speed, hit and killed Yu Ho Ryol (53), by turning the car to him when he made way for it, in Suchong-ri, Osan-up, Hwasong county, Kyonggi Province and then hit Li Ho Jun (53), laying him in a critical condition, and ran away (south Korean "Radio Tongyang", February 6, 1974).

Around 7:45 p.m., March 24, 1974, three GIs who took a taxi (Seoul No. 1218) strangled driver Kim Su Nam (31) to unconsciousness when the car was passing by the US army unit in Sobinggo-dong, Ryongsan District, Seoul, and ran away with 37 dollars taken from him (south Korean "Radio Tongyang", March 25, 1974).

Around 4 p.m., May 7, 1974, a GI deliberately drove a heavy-duty truck belonging to the US army unit stationed in Ryongsan District, Seoul, against a bus (Chungbuk No. 5-H-1711) on the Seoul-Pusan speedway, inflicting heavy wounds upon Hong In Chun (41), and ten others, and ran away (south Korean "Radio Hanguk Munhwa", May 7, 1974).

Around 10:10 on the evening of July 4, 1974, four GIs including Pvt. Sheshill of the US air force unit stationed in Taegu, North Kyongsang Province, robbed the Huigwangdang watch store in Wondae-dong of the city of wristwatches and gold rings worth 37,000 *won* and ran away. Earlier, on the night of July 3, they robbed the Kyongbodang jewelry store in Namsan-dong of the city of gold necklaces and rings worth 58,000 *won* and fled (south Korean "Radio Taegu", July 5, 1974).

Around 2 p.m., July 20, 1974, Corporal Lerson drove a military vehicle over Li Won Song (20) and Choe Jong Son (11), killing them and hit another man, laying him in a critical condition, on the road in Ryoju-up, Ryoju county, Kyonggi Province, and took to his heels (south Korean "Radio Chungang", July 21, 1974).

Around 8:30 p.m., October 11, 1974, 25 GIs stationed in Ryongsan District, Seoul, stormed into a restaurant in Ritaewon-dong, Ryongsan District, and after drinking their fill committed outrages, destroying furniture. Then they surged on to the street and ran riot throwing stones at passers-by for a whole hour (south Korean "Radio Hanguk Munhwa", October 12, 1974).

Around 11:10 p.m., October 16, 1974, three GIs riding in a taxi (Kyonggi No. 1-4361) stifled driver Li Sok Bong till he fell unconscious on the road in Karung-dong No. 1, Uijongbu, Kyonggi Province, and took away from him 18,000 *won* (south Korean "Radio Tongyang", October 17, 1974).

Around 7 p.m., November 29, 1974, GI named Reljey who was having tea at a tea house in Third Street, Chachon-dong, East District, Pusan, attempted to commit an outrage on waitress Hwang Yun Hui (24). When she resisted, he beat her on the face and back at random, inflicting an injury which would take three weeks to heal. Around 10:30 on the same day Pfc. Kail, raided the house of woman Song Gin Ja (24) in Choryangdong, East District, Pusan, and ran away after robbing her of 30,000 *won* (south Korean "Radio Pusan Christian", November 30, 1974).

Around 4 on the afternoon of December 7, 1974, seven GIs including Pfc. Hald Galio belonging to the Headquarters Company of the US Special Unit in Tongduchon who got on a bus (Kyongnam No. 5-H-1730) in Pusan all at once pounced upon conductor Song Un Jae, threatened him with dagger to grab his money and made a group assault on him, inflicting a serious wound on him (south Korean News Agency "Hapdong", December 9, 1974).

Around 7:10 p.m., January 28, 1975, Lenay Johnson, while driving a car (Seoul No. 4286) belonging to the US 8th Army, deliberately ran it over Li Chang Tae (58) on a bicycle passing by the road in front of the city office of Pohang, North Kyongsang Province, killing him and took to flight (south Korean "Radio Taegu Munhwa", January 29, 1975).

Around 1:05 a.m., March 17, 1975, Staff Sergeant Barashon lodging in the second floor of Hong Byong Gyu's house in Ritaewon-dong of Ryongsan District, Seoul, blindly fired an air rifle at the room of Miss Cho Hye Suk (22) on the same floor, breaking all the window glasses (south Korean "Radio Tongyang", March 17, 1975).

Around 4 on the afternoon of April 9, 1975, a GI drove an army truck at a full speed and deliberately hit a taxi (Seoul No. 1-F-1024) on the road in the third Karung-dong, Uijongbu, Kyonggi Province, killing driver Li Jae Gun (26) on the spot and seriously wounding Kim Chan Yong (31), and 4 other passengers and took to flight (south Korean "Radio Christian", April 9, 1975).

On May 15, 1975, two US pilots of a "Phantom" pursuit plane bailed out when the engine went wrong during their frantic training flight in the air above Pusan, South Kyongsang Province. The plane crashed into the compound of the "Hanguk Gravure Industrial Company" in Kyebok-dong, Pusanjin District, Pusan, killing more than ten workers including Chong Yong Bae (47), inflicting heavy wounds upon more than ten workers and destroying over 15 million *won* worth of such properties as buildings and machines (south Korean News Agency "Hapdong", south Korean "Radio Chungang" and "Radio Tonga", May 16, 1975).

Around 0:30, June 1, 1975, four GIs dealt random blows at Choe Chol Ho (21) and Kim Sang Chol (22) for no reason in Choup-dong, Pusanjin District, Pusan, inflicting on them serious wounds which would take five weeks to heal (south Korean News Agency "Hapdong", June 2, 1975).

Around 11:10 on the night of June 6, 1975, Lance Corporal Herthur, while driving a military jeep at a breakneck speed, ran it over O Jong Gun (19) passing by the street in Songdong District, Seoul, inflicting heavy wounds on him. Thirty minutes later he again hit a taxi in the Yongdong residential quarters, inflicting serious wounds upon its driver and passenger Kim Hyong Gyu (30), and took to flight (south Korean "Radio Tongyang", June 6, 1975).

The atrocities committed by the US imperialist aggressor troops occupying south Korea are, indeed, most nefarious criminal acts which surpass by far the crimes committed by all the preceding arrant aggressors, marauders and ogres ever known in history.

As long as the US troops are left to stay on in south Korea, the south Korean people cannot extricate themselves from the present sufferings and misfortunes, nor can peace and peaceful reunification be expected in our country.

That is why the peoples of the socialist countries and the third world countries and the progressive peoples of the whole world, to say nothing of the entire Korean people, are raising the voices demanding the withdrawal of the US troops from south Korea; this is an irresistible trend of our times in which the people are vigorously advancing along the road of independence.

This notwithstanding, the US authorities, going against the trend of the times, are foolishly trying to flout the world public opinion and shun the withdrawal of the US troops from south Korea, babbling that they would keep their troops stationed in south Korea under the "South Korea-US Mutual Defence Treaty" and that the withdrawal of the US troops may lead to the outbreak of another war in Korea.

As for the said treaty much-mouthed by the US authorities, it is a forged document which they illegally cooked up by instigating the south Korean puppets who can represent none of the Korean people. It is well known to the world that the US troops occupied south Korea long before this aggressive document was cooked up.

The US authorities assert that the withdrawal of the US troops from south Korea may lead to the outbreak of another war in Korea. This logic is quite absurd.

It is none other than the US imperialists occupying south Korea who are now reinforcing their aggressive armed forces, expanding military set-ups and incessantly perpetrating war manoeuvres in Korea today.

The US imperialists have no ground whatsoever to stay on in south Korea any longer.

**(Continued on Page 6)**

(Continued from Our Issue No. 28)

# US Troops' Occupation of S. Korea—Biggest Obstacle to Korea's Independent and Peaceful Reunification

## On the Occasion of the Month of Anti-US, Joint Struggle from June 25 to July 27

Udai Fujishima
(Japanese Critic)

### US President Is the Ringleader Who Started War

The so-called "UN forces", which have served a basic mission of attack and aggression, set the "ROK army" under their command in motion to fabricate various incidents toward the end of last year. The aim was to institute a propaganda for the "threat of invasion from the north".

The method used for what they call "West Sea incident" on February 15, 1974 and "East Sea incident" on June 28 the same year was strikingly similar to that used in the "Gulf of Tonkin incident" in August 1964. The "tunnel incident" in the area near the Military Demarcation Line was also faked up.

In a statement he issued in Tokyo, Japan, in January 1975 on the basis of a testimony given by a reliable man of the puppet "ROK army" in active service, Li Ryong Un, the former Chief of Staff of the Navy of the south Korean puppet army now residing in the USA, brought to full light the fact that all these incidents were framed up by puppet president Pak Jung Hi for publicizing the "threat of invasion from the north" in an attempt to suppress the south Korean people's struggle against fascism and for democracy. The puppet regime was unable to refute the facts produced by Li Ryong Un.

I would like to reiterate that the author of these intrigues was the commander of the "UN forces" who had the virtual commanding power over the puppet "ROK army", accordingly, the man who was entirely to blame for these intrigues was the US President.

US President Ford who sustained a miserable setback in Indochina declared to the effect that a chapter in the history written by the United States has ended.

But he is still reluctant to put an end to another chapter in the history of the grave, criminal aggression of US imperialism.

On the contrary, during his visits to Japan and south Korea in November last year he voiced his "resolve" to pursue the policy of freezing "two Koreas" for a long time in the future, too.

This year he repeatedly stressed his "determination" to strengthen the US-Japan-south Korea "anti-communist" military axis, in chorus with US Secretary of State Kissinger and Secretary of Defence Schlesinger.

In accordance with this, the Japanese government sent Foreign Minister Miyazawa to the USA in April 1975 to reaffirm the "article on the ROK" (which was confirmed in the "Sato-Nixon joint statement in November 1965)—an article which is designed to meddle in the internal affairs of south Korea and regards the "security" of the south Korean fascist puppet regime in the same light as that of Japan.

The Ford Administration plans to call Japanese Prime Minister Miki up to the USA in August for the purpose of inducing the Japanese government to reaffirm the aforesaid point and increase its "aid" to the south Korean puppets.

After the conclusion of the "Japan-ROK Treaty" in 1965 many Japanese business enterprises made their way into south Korea and had their grip on the key branches of the economy. The influential politicians of Japan as well as the south Korean puppets have become fat on the slush fund that came from the "aid".

This has given rise to the "sense of the community of the destinies" of Japan and south Korea among those who are influential in the political and business circles in Japan and south Korea. This means that they are commonly interested in trampling underfoot the interests of the peoples of these two countries.

Prime Minister Miki who represents those influential men in Japan is scheduled to visit the USA. It is not difficult to imagine what kind of promise he will make there.

The Japanese government holds that the presence of the said offensive and aggressive "UN forces" is a prerequisite to any promise. This explains why the Japanese government asked the US counterpart not to pull back the "UN forces" from south Korea. This also explains why every year she took the lead in securing as many votes as possible in favour of the draft "resolution" to further keep the aforesaid "resolutions" on the Korean question in force at the UN General Assembly.

The US army which occupied and ruled Japan dispatched a fairly large number of Japanese troops to the Korean front during the Korean war.

This was done covertly, without making it known among the Japanese people, because it meant a violation of the Japanese Constitution.

On October 8, 1951 TASS, quoting a report of the French paper "Humanité", said that the US army sent 200 officers of the former Japanese Imperial Army to the Korean front.

George Herman, head of the Tokyo branch of the Columbia Broadcasting System, aired on September 27, 1952 that some 8,000 Japanese troops bearing the name of the "Tokyo Volunteers Corps", were stationed in Pusan, south Korea.

Besides, "Rodong Sinmun" carried a number of confessions of the Japanese soldiers who were captured by the Korean People's Army at that time.

MacArthur, the then Commander of the US Armed Forces in the Far East, instructed the Japanese government to found an army 75,000 strong under the name of the "Police Reserve Corps" on the 13th day following the outbreak of the total war on June 25th. Part of them was sent to the Korean front.

These historical facts have so far been unknown to most of the Japanese people.

The "Police Reserve Corps" is the predecessor of the present "Self-Defence Forces".

At present the relations between the "Self-Defence Forces" and the puppet "ROK Army" are very close. Interchange between the bigwigs is very frequent.

The "Operation Golden Dragon" (landing exercise in a simulated attack on the Korean peninsula included) sponsored by the US army in 1970, the operation linking its bases in Japan with south Korea and the Philippines, is virtually a joint exercise of the US army, the "Self-Defence Forces" and the puppet "ROK army". This operation conducted every year lasted several months.

The US bases in Japan serve also the "UN forces" in accordance with the "UN resolutions" of offensive and aggressive nature.

The two military alliance pacts—the "Japan-US Security Pact" and the "ROK-US Mutual Defence Pact"—are actually used to form relations of a US-Japan-south Korea military alliance.

On the strength of the "Japan-US Security Pact" the US armed forces will be able to use the bases, materials and manpower in Japan, if a label "security in the Far East" is put on a war it may unleash in any part of the world.

They did this during the Korean and Vietnamese wars. This was the guarantee that enabled them to carry on the aggressive war aimed at stamping out the national liberation struggle in Asia.

The Japanese people are, therefore, resolutely opposed to this pact which disregards their will and undermines their friendship with the peoples of Korea and other Asian countries.

### Validity of Three Principles and Five-point Policy for North-South Reunification

The three principles and five-point policy repeatedly expounded by the DPRK for the reunification of north and south Korea are quite reasonable, diametrically contrary to the above-mentioned aggressive US imperialists' policy designed to freeze the split of Korea and their policy of "march northward" by force of arms.

This policy is also in alignment with the "principle of equality and self-determination of nations" specified in the "UN Charter". And it is reasonable from moral point of view and realistic. This is quite understandable to any one.

The three principles, made clear in July 1972, are; independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity, which are to be observed in reunifying the country.

The five-point policy contains the following five specific proposals put forward in June 1973: to eliminate military confrontation and ease tension between the north and south, materialize many-sided collaboration and interchange between the two parts, convene a Great National Congress composed of representatives of people of all walks of life and political parties and social organizations of both sides, institute a north-south Confederation under the single name of the Confederal Republic of Koryo and enter the UN under this name of a single country. These are concrete ways for preventing a split of the Korean nation and achieving the independent and peaceful reunification of north and south Korea.

The biggest obstacle to the realization of this policy by the north and south Korean people is the interference of outside forces, the reactionary forces in the US and Japan in particular, and the rule enforced in south Korea by the US armed forces wearing the "UN forces" helmets, the concrete tool of interference.

The DPRK proposed to US Congress to conclude a peace agreement between the DPRK and the USA, the parties concerned with the negotiation, but the US side has not given any reply.

Paragraph 62, Article V, of the Korean Armistice Agreement stipulates to the effect that the Agreement shall be superseded with a peace agreement by its signatories in future.

The US side which agreed to this provision has even shown no sign of responding to the proposal of the Korean side. This is unreasonable and another manifestation of the insincerity on the part of the US government, which has been neglecting to put the Armistice Agreement into effect and trying to scrap it, regarding it as a rubbish.

Paragraph 60, Article IV, of the Korean Armistice Agreement provides for convocation of a political conference of the countries concerned to settle the question of the withdrawal of all foreign forces from north and south Korea. But the Geneva Conference held in 1954 as a meeting of this kind was broken up arbitrarily by the US government (the Eisenhower Administration).

But the DPRK has all along implemented the agreed points for itself without any international conference.

The Chinese People's Volunteers effected their total withdrawal from the northern half in October 1958. This meant that none of foreign troops has remained there ever since. So, the US armed forces stationed in south Korea under the guise of the "UN forces" are all the foreign troops which have been remaining in Korea.

The US government is under the moral and legal obligation to pull back its troops of its own accord, immediately and unconditionally.

Nonetheless, it refuses to do it until now.

It goes without saying that such attitude of the US government is extremely unreasonable and illegal from the moral and legal point of view and deserves the world-wide denunciation.

It is a legitimate duty for the world's democratic forces to demand the US government to translate it into life with a fuller knowledge of the nature of this matter.

Therefore, I consider in view of the present situation that the solidarity month of this year is of greater significance than ever.

### Solidarity between Peoples of Japan and Korea

In South Viet Nam the US imperialists made all carriers open to the men groomed by France as her stooges during her colonial rule. In south Korea they did the same for those who were brought up by Japanese imperialism as its lackeys in the past.

Pak Jung Hi is the very man of this sort, who served the Japanese army in former days.

This guy has been taking the post of "presidency" of the south Korean puppet regime since the military coup in May 1961. It is well known to all in south Korea that he has become one of the richest in the world.

The "economic cooperation" from Japan, the US and other countries and harsh extortion of the south Korean people—these are the source of his fortune.

The south Korean economy is in a very sad plight.

For instance, the trade balance showed a loss of 2,300 million dollars as of the end of 1974. The figure ran into 900 million dollars already as of the end of March 1975.

These figures are very serious to the south Korean economy which depends on foreign trade for 70 per cent of the "gross national production".

It is south Korea that has been most adversely affected by the depression in the US and Japan, two capitalist countries.

Even according to the doctored figures released by the "Economic Planning Office" of the puppet regime in 1974, the wholesale prices rose 44 per cent and retail prices 25 per cent. Prices of daily necessities and other goods jumped by a wide margin—ten or scores of per cent—between March and April 1975 alone.

Even middle-class households of small families have now found austerities unbearable. Families of 80 per cent of the working people are in a wretched existence.

In such situation the south Korean puppet regime is savagely repressing the people while feverishly reinforcing a colonial fascism. The puppet clique strengthened it "creatively" by studying the fascist system established in Nazi Germany and militarist Japan.

Puppet president Pak Jung Hi hostile to the masses of the people heavily fortified his residence and deployed large armed troops around it. In his epileptic fit, he fires at whatever plane flying over it, a passenger plane or a US army helicopter.

The only possible savers of the puppet regime are the pro-south Korean men in Japan who are influential in the political and business circles. They are the central figures among those who attempt to accelerate Japan's fascistization.

At a meeting of the "Japan-ROK Cooperation Committee" held in Seoul in mid-January 1975 the south Korean puppet and Japanese government reached an agreement that they would employ a policy of suppressing the movement of the Koreans residing in Japan for the independent and peaceful reunification of north and south Korea and for the defence of their democratic, national rights.

The suppression of the democratic, national rights of the Koreans in Japan means destroying the democratic system guaranteed by the Japanese Constitution.

In other words, it means the fascistization of Japan.

This the democratic forces in Japan will not tolerate.

If the fascistization of Japan is allowed, it will not only throw a serious obstacle in the way of the struggle of the people in north and south Korea for the independent, peaceful reunification but also cause damage to the peoples of other Asian countries, not to speak of the Japanese people.

It is in this sense that the Japanese people fighting for a peaceful, neutral and democratic Japan and the Korean people striving for the independent and peaceful reunification of north and south Korea under the banner of anti-imperialism and independence, guided by the Juche idea, are linked together by common interests and firm solidarity.

The day is not far off when the Korean people will realize the north-south independent and peaceful reunification under the rays of the Juche idea fathered by the respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung. This is my firm belief.

(The End)

# The Vice-Chairman of Our Side to the North-South Co-ordination Commission Interviews with Home and Foreign Reporters

## In Connection with the Sending of a Telephone Message to the Vice-Chairman of the Seoul Side

Cho Myong Il, Vice-Chairman of our side to the North-South Co-ordination Commission, held a press conference with home and foreign reporters on July 14 at the People's Palace of Culture in connection with the fact that a telephone message was sent to the Vice-Chairman of the Seoul side to the NSCC with regard to the grave situation now created in the north-south dialogue and the matter of immediate contact between the Vice-Chairmen.

Hung in place of honour in the hall was a portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

At the press conference, Vice-Chairman Cho Myong Il read out the telephone message sent earlier to the Vice-Chairman of the Seoul side, and gave an account of it.

He pointed out, to begin with, that the Co-Chairman of our side to the NSCC made public a statement on July 3, on the eve of the third anniversary of the announcement of the July 4 North-South Joint Statement, and went on:

As already reported, the statement noted that despite the consistent efforts of our side the north-south dialogue is now on the point of rupture and that this is attributable entirely to the south Korean authorities' complete violation of the spirit of the July 4 North-South Joint Statement. And the statement made it clear that under such situation, if the north-south contact is to be continued, the south Korean authorities must correct their basic stance toward the north-south dialogue before anything else and must reaffirm the July 4 North-South Joint Statement. It held that if the south Korean authorities want to alter their stance, they must, first of all, take up the independent stand of the nation and make the US imperialists withdraw from south Korea without delay, renounce their criminal fascist policy and discontinue forthwith the "anti-communist" policy on the principle of great national unity, strictly observe the principles of peaceful reunification and put an end to the war racket.

The statement also clarified that if the south Korean authorities have no intention to respond to our reasonable demand, they should step down from office and that only when the patriotic democratic figures of south Korea who sincerely desire the country's reunification come to power, the dialogue will be able to progress further. And it maintained that it is an urgent demand to convene at the earliest possible date a north-south political consultative conference or a Great National Congress to be participated in by representatives of political parties, public organizations and the people of all strata in the north and the south, in order to accelerate national reunification.

Vice-Chairman Cho Myong Il stated that since the Co-Chairman of our side issued the statement, the south Korean side has not made any affirmative response but has been further aggravating the situation.

He quoted the respected and beloved leader as saying:

**"Even after the announcement of the North-South Joint Statement the south Korean authorities, instigated by the United States, intensified war preparations and fascist repression, more stubbornly sticking to the policy of dependence on outside forces in total contravention of the principles clarified in the statement."**

And then he roundly exposed the fact that since the first day of their signing of the North-South Joint Statement the south Korean authorities have never honestly implemented it but systematically trampled it down.

He demanded that if a new phase is to be opened in the dialogue with our side, the south Korean rulers must radically alter their wrong stance toward the dialogue as rightly pointed out in the statement of the Co-Chairman of our side, stop kicking up the "anti-communist" and "vanquish-communism" row and war racket in conformity with the principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity which were agreed upon between the two sides, abrogate the fascist suppressive measures against the people and discard the criminal nation-splitting policy and solemnly declare to the world that they should reaffirm the July 4 North-South Joint Statement.

The south Korean side recently proposed to get in touch with us, talking about the "resumption of the dialogue", and this is nothing but a ridiculous drama to divert the attention of the world people from the just demand of our side and deceive public opinion at home and abroad, he noted, and continued: There will be nothing to do even if the two sides have contact right now under the present circumstances where the south Korean side is crying over "prevail-over-communism" and "vanquish-communism", not content with "anti-communism", and is raising a frantic war racket. It is clear that even if the two sides meet now, leaving such fundamental question unsolved, there will be no affirmative results.

He declared that if the south Korean side stops the hostile din against us and changes its stance, we will have contact with it even tomorrow.

In conclusion, Vice-Chairman Cho Myong Il demanded that the US imperialists give up their "two Koreas" plot, stop encouraging the south Korean rulers and quit south Korea, taking along their aggression troops and lethal weapons, and that the Japanese authorities do not commit the interventionist acts that throw obstacles in the way of Korea's reunification.

(Continued from Page 3)

The US imperialists must stop putting up the preposterous sophism that can convince no one and quit south Korea at once, taking along their aggressor troops and lethal weapons before it is too late.

If the US imperialists, disregarding the just demand of the Korean people and going against the trend of the time, continue to occupy south Korea and commit atrocities against the people and refuse to desist from their aggressive machinations against the northern half of the Republic, they will sustain more miserable defeat than that in Indochina.

The struggle against the occupation of south Korea by the US troops and for their withdrawal from south Korea is a link in the anti-imperialist, anti-US struggle of the world's people against the imperialists' aggression and plunder and for the defence of sovereignty and national independence.

We are firmly convinced that the international democratic organizations and democratic social organizations of all countries valuing independence, national independence, peace and social progress as well as the world's peace-loving people will pungently condemn and denounce the US imperialist aggressor troops for their atrocities in south Korea, more strongly demand their unconditional and immediate withdrawal from south Korea and express more positive support to and firm solidarity with the Korean people in their just struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

**The Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland**
**The Korean National Peace Committee**
**The Korean Committee for Asian-African Solidarity**
**The Korean Committee for Solidarity with the World People**
**The General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea**
**The Union of Agricultural Working People of Korea**
**The League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea**
**The Korean Democratic Women's Union**
**The General Federation of Literary and Art Unions of Korea**
**The Korean Journalists Union**
**The Korean Democratic Lawyers Association**
**The Korean Democratic Scientists Association**
**The Korean Students Committee**
**The Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea**
**The Korean Christians Federation**
**The Chondoist Central Guidance Committee**
**The Korean Buddhists Federation**

Pyongyang, July 19, 1975

# Maldives Greets 10th Anniv. of Her Independence

On July 26, 10 years ago, the Maldivian people attained their national independence, putting an end to the long-drawn colonial rule of the British imperialists, through their arduous struggle.

The country's independence opened up a new, broad avenue in the struggle of the Maldivian people for creating a new life.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

**"Through our own experience we have become convinced that a country, however backward in the past, can build a new, prosperous society in a short time, if it fights on audaciously, maintaining independence and relying on itself."**

After independence, the Maldivian government and people have struggled to liquidate the evil consequences of colonial rule and develop the national economy and culture, aspiring to the independent development of the country to get rid of the backwardness at an early date and thus achieved big successes.

Taking into consideration the natural and economic peculiarities of the country, the Maldivian government directed efforts to the development of fishing industry and agriculture.

Thanks to the endeavours of the people, motor boats are built and the material foundation of fishing industry is being strengthened and the fish catch rises every year.

As a result of extensive land reclamation, the area of cultivated land extended and the production of yam, bean, pea and other crops is on the increase.

Fish, vegetable and fruit processing factories and a series of other new factories are in course of construction.

A new progress has been made in the fields of education, culture and public health.

In many areas, schools are being built and the number of students swells and the networks of medical establishments have been expanded to enable all the islanders to enjoy the benefits of medical treatment.

The Maldivian government and people put forward the policy of non-alignment and pursue an anti-imperialist and independent foreign policy. They demand the abolition of all foreign military bases on the Indian Ocean, including the British imperialists' military bases in their country.

In particular, the Maldivian government and people express support to and sympathy with the struggle of the Korean people for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The Korean and Maldivian peoples are closely bound together for the community of their past positions and the community of today's struggle against imperialism and colonialism and for the independent development of their countries, and the relations of friendship between the peoples of the two countries are being developed daily.

The Korean people warmly congratulate the Maldivian people on their national holiday and sincerely wish them fresh success in their struggle for building a new life.

Cho Son Won

# Juvenile Friendship Soccer Games of Socialist Countries Held in DPRK

## Home Teams Rank First and Second

The Juvenile Friendship Soccer Games of Socialist Countries was held from July 10 to 20 in our country amid the great expectation and interest of youngsters and sports fans of many countries.

The closing ceremony took place at the Moranbong Stadium in Pyongyang on July 20.

Placed with due respect in the Stadium was a portrait of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of our Party and our people.

The closing ceremony began by announcing the results of the games. The honorary trophy cup and gold medals went to the home team (B) which fully demonstrated our Juche-oriented sports and silver medals to the home team (A).

Two red-and-deep blue national flags of our Republic were hoisted slowly, followed by the solemn strains of the Patriotic Song of our country.

Bronze medals were awarded to the Bulgarian boys and the national flag of Bulgaria was hoisted.

There followed the awarding of special prizes to 18 boys (two in each team) who merited outstanding proficiency and sportsmanship.

Then, Kim Hui Jun, Chairman of the Organizing Committee of the current games, made a speech.

After referring to the fact that the current soccer games closed with a good success thanks to active participation and cooperation of all teams, he expressed his hope that the sportsmen of the socialist countries would further develop their sports in conformity with the essential requirements of socialist sports and attain greater success in making sports serve the revolution and construction better. Then he declared the games closed.

The results of the games are as follows:

| Team; Country | Ranking | GDP | 5 |
|---|---|---|---|
| DPRK (B) | 1 | USSR | 6 |
| DPRK (A) | 2 | Romania | 7 |
| Bulgaria | 3 | Hungary | 8 |
| Poland | 4 | Cuba | 9 |

DPRK teams place first and second, with Bulgaria placing third

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